MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 1, 2016/2017

PCR0025 – CRITICAL THINKING

(All Foundations)

15 OCTOBER 2016

9.00 A.M – 11.00 A.M

(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT

1. This question paper consists of **18** pages.
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. Shade the correct answers in the OMR sheet provided.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS [100 MARKS]

1. Which of the following defines critical thinking?
   A. Reasoning well.
   B. Pursue victory in every dispute.
   C. Ignore the biases that shape the perception to the world.
   D. Focus on the strength and not to recognize own limitations.

2. "Keep your language simple. Stay clear of the crepuscular—nay, tenebrific and fuliginous—regions of orotund sonorities." Which of the standards of critical thinking does this statement violate?
   A. Clarity
   B. Precision
   C. Relevance
   D. Consistency

3. We should revere or tell the truth even when it hurts. This is an effort to combat a major obstacle to critical thinking called _____.
   A. self-serving bias
   B. wishful thinking
   C. self-interested thinking
   D. unwarranted assumptions

4. _____ is one of the standards of critical thinking that demands us to ask such questions as; *could you elaborate further*?
   A. Clarity
   B. Precision
   C. Relevance
   D. Consistency

5. Andrew often looks with suspicion or disfavour on those people who do not belong to his racial group. He is having _____ unconsciously that hinders critical thinking.
   A. group bias
   B. conformism
   C. self-serving bias
   D. self-interested thinking

Continued...

6. Alice was discussing about the upcoming election when Susan suddenly said "there is no use electing the leader because all politicians are the same". Susan is having a critical thinking barrier that is known as _____.
   A. group bias
   B. stereotypes
   C. egocentrism
   D. wishful thinking

7. John who was having lunch with his friends in a shopping mall encountered an unattended child who looked hungry. He wanted to ask and help the child, but he was afraid of doing so because nobody else seemed concern about it and he did not want to look strange from the rest. This best describes _____.
   A. group bias
   B. stereotypes
   C. conformism
   D. self-interested thinking

8. Having critical thinking skill means that we should always check the depth and thoroughness of the information we received in our everyday lives. This refers to which standard of critical thinking?
   A. Clarity
   B. Accuracy
   C. Precision
   D. Completeness

9. Mathew smokes heavily and says that he will never has a chance to get lung cancer by it. This statement is best described as _____.
   A. self-serving bias
   B. wishful thinking
   C. self-interested thinking
   D. unwarranted assumption

10. Nobody likes to think himself or herself as being 'below average' in some important respect. At the same time, however, it is important to be able to look honestly at our personal strength and weaknesses, so not to overrate ourselves that is commonly known as _____.
   A. self-serving bias
   B. wishful thinking
   C. self-interested thinking
   D. unwarranted assumption

11. "Do I have any vested interest in this?" Which type of critical thinking standard does the question refer to?
   A. Fairness
   B. Precision
   C. Accuracy
   D. Relevance

Continued...

12. Which of the following is **NOT** a critical thinking hindrance?
    A. Egocentrism
    B. Individualism
    C. Sociocentrism
    D. Wishful thinking

13. Understanding why different people have different intelligence level, either due to genetic influence or environmental influence, is meeting which goal of science?
    A. Describe
    B. Explain
    C. Predict
    D. Modify

14. Which of the following statements **BEST** describes the double blind procedure?
    A. Test subjects are not going through correct experimental procedure.
    B. Test experimenter knows that the procedure will affect the test subjects.
    C. Test subjects and experimenter do not know whether they are the control or the experimental group.
    D. Test subjects and the experimenter are following an experimental procedure that is random in its findings.

15. In order to ensure that the findings of the study can be generalized to the population, _____ should be done.
    A. placebo effect testing
    B. double blind procedure
    C. control group comparison
    D. random selection of participants

16. Although there is no single "scientific method" that all scientists use, most scientific reasoning does follow a basic pattern. Which of the following are the sequences of the basic pattern of scientific reasoning?

    I. Gather relevant data.
    II. Identify the problem.
    III. Formulate hypotheses to explain the data.
    IV. Test the hypotheses by observation or experiment.

    A. I, II, III, IV
    B. II, III, IV, I
    C. II, I, III, IV
    D. IV, III, II, I

17. All hypotheses below are appropriate to be tested in an experiment **EXCEPT** _____.
    A. the decay of time interferes with memory
    B. the wisdom of one's failure to one's life
    C. the class attendance is related to scores in exam
    D. a warm and humid class is related to low performance among student

Continued...

18. Professor Diana wants to find out whether there is a causal relationship between teacher's encouragement and class attendance in students. Which of the following groups receive teacher's encouragement during the experiment?
    A. The control group
    B. The placebo group
    C. The random group
    D. The experimental group

19. Which of the following is considered a scientific method of testing a hypothesis?
    A. careful observation
    B. controlled experimentation
    C. A & B
    D. None of the above

20. Which of the following is an example of empirical evidence?
    A. Palm reading
    B. Fortune telling
    C. Observations of parent-child behaviour
    D. Thinking hard about the reasons why people behave as they do

21. Which of the following are the characteristics of pseudoscience?
    I. Pseudoscience is not progressive.
    II. Pseudoscience makes claims that are testable.
    III. Pseudoscience often involves no serious effort to conduct research.
    IV. Pseudoscience makes claims that are consistent with well-established scientific truths.

    A. I, III
    B. I, II, IV
    C. I, III, IV
    D. II, III, IV

22. Which pattern of reasoning do scientists commonly use to disconfirm, or falsify, scientific hypotheses?
    A. Modus tollens
    B. Modus ponens
    C. Denying the antecedent
    D. Affirming the consequent

23. The purpose of a _____ is to influence attitudes.
    A. lexical definition
    B. precising definition
    C. stipulative definition
    D. persuasive definition

Continued...

24. "'Philosophy' comes from two Greek words meaning 'the love of wisdom'" is an example of a/an _____ definition.
    A. precising
    B. ostensive
    C. stipulative
    D. etymological

25. "'Frightened' means 'scared'" is an example of a/an _____ definition.
    A. enumerative
    B. etymological
    C. synonymous
    D. definition by subclass

26. "'Disaffected' means dissatisfied, bored, resentful or discontented, usually against authority or against someone or something normally respected." This is an example of a _____.
    A. lexical definition
    B. precising definition
    C. stipulative definition
    D. persuasive definition

27. "'Alcohol abuser' means someone who consumes on average four or more alcoholic drinks a day." This is an example of a _____.
    A. lexical definition
    B. precising definition
    C. stipulative definition
    D. persuasive definition

28. "'Beauty pageant' means a demeaning competition in which women or girls compete to be judged "most beautiful" according to stereotypical male standards of beauty." This is an example of a _____.
    A. lexical definition
    B. precising definition
    C. stipulative definition
    D. persuasive definition

29. Words like "bank," "star," and "mouse" are primarily _____.
    A. vague
    B. ambiguous
    C. over general
    D. all of the above

30. "'Ram' means male sheep." This is an example of a(n) _____.
    A. ostensive definition
    B. definition by subclass
    C. enumerative definition
    D. definition by genus and difference

Continued...

31. Which of the following sentences is a ***statement***?
    A. Do you know that the class is cancelled yesterday?
    B. How did you manage to solve the problems despite of your time constraints?
    C. Don't you realize how unreasonable it is for you to keep breaking the promise?
    D. Have you completed the assignment that you are supposed to submit next week?

32. Which of the following sentences is a ***statement***?
    A. What is your interest?
    B. Please call me once you reach home.
    C. Write down every member's name into the column.
    D. It is vital to do the right thing at the right time, at the right place, and in the right way.

33. "In part because of his scientific accomplishments, at least dimly grasped by the public; in part because of his courageous positions on social issues; and in part because of his benign personality, Einstein was admired and revered throughout the world (Carl Sagan, Broca's Brain)." This is a/an _____.
    A. report
    B. argument
    C. illustration
    D. explanation

34. "Be not angry that you cannot make others as you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself as you wish to be." This is a/an _____.
    A. report
    B. argument
    C. illustration
    D. explanation

35. "Rather than really looking at things, people often skimp, fudge, or fake it—think of the detective who doesn't really want to know who committed the crime, just to collect enough evidence to get a conviction, or the academic who is less concerned to find the cause of racial disharmony than to get a large grant for investigating the matter (Susan Haack, "A Fallibilist among the Skeptics")." This is a/an _____.
    A. report
    B. argument
    C. illustration
    D. conditional statement

36. The following are all conclusion indicators **EXCEPT** _____.
    A. hence
    B. that is why
    C. taken together
    D. in view of the fact that

Continued...

37. Which of the statements below is **TRUE**?
    A. "*Let us go to the shopping mall.*" is a non-statement.
    B. Each sentence can only be used to express one statement.
    C. An argument is a statement addressed and not defended with reasons.
    D. "Don't you think that sleeping late will hinder you from focusing in the class?" is a non-statement.

38. "In early society, because of hunting and war, the life of the male is more violent and dangerous and the death rate of men is higher than that of women (Will Durant, Our Oriental Heritage)." This is a/an _____.
    A. report
    B. argument
    C. explanation
    D. conditional statement

39. "Do not drive while taking this medication. Extreme drowsiness may result." This is a/an _____.
    A. request
    B. question
    C. command
    D. ought imperative

40. Every argument consists of at least _____ statement/s.
    A. one
    B. two
    C. three
    D. four

41. "Hannah will graduate, provided she passes Critical Thinking." This is an example of _____.
    A. non argument; illustration
    B. non argument; explanation
    C. non argument; conditional statement
    D. non argument; unsupported assertion

42. An argument in which if we accept the premises as true, then we probably accept the conclusion as true is called _____ argument.
    A. cogent
    B. reportive
    C. inductive
    D. deductive

Continued...

43. What are the two standards discussed in detail in order to evaluate whether an argument is good or bad?

I. Clarity
II. Accuracy
III. Precision
IV. Logical correctness

A. I & II
B. II & III
C. II & IV
D. III & IV

44. Which of the following reasons can be used to doubt the credibility of the source?
A. The source does not have motive to lie.
B. The source speaks about probable claims.
C. The source is from a reliable internet source.
D. The source speaks outside the area of his expertise.

45. How can we know whether the premises are true or untrue?
A. Look for evidence
B. Check the logical correctness
C. Use Principle of rational acceptance
D. A & C

46. Which of the following arguments uses deductive reasoning?
A. Most MMU students learn critical thinking. Bob is an MMU student. He likely learns critical thinking.
B. Ali did not come to class the whole week. So, he will not come to class tomorrow.
C. 50% of the students in Cindy's class drive to the campus. Possibly, she drives to the campus too.
D. Either Miss Aida went to the class or she went to the meeting. She was not in the class. Hence, she was in the meeting.

47. With a deductive argument, if you can imagine a possible scenario in which an argument's premises would all be true and the conclusion would be false, then the argument is _____.
A. weak
B. invalid
C. uncogent
D. unsubstantiated

Continued...

48. Which of the following is **TRUE**?
    A. All valid arguments have true premises.
    B. Some valid arguments have false conclusions.
    C. Affirming the consequent is a deductively valid pattern of reasoning.
    D. Inductive arguments always proceed from particular premises to a general conclusion.

49. Which of the following is **FALSE**?
    A. Modus tollens is a deductively valid pattern of reasoning.
    B. A mathematical proof in geometry is an example of inductive reasoning.
    C. An analogy is a comparison of two or more things that are claimed to be alike in some relevant respect.
    D. An argument from authority asserts that a claim is true and then supports that claim by alleging that some presumed authority or witness has said that the claim is true.

50. All strong arguments have _____.
    A. true premises
    B. a probably true conclusion
    C. both a and b
    D. none of the above

51. "What makes me think Regina isn't a vegetarian? On Tuesday, she went to Kentucky Fried Chicken for lunch. On Wednesday, she went to Burger King for lunch. On Thursday, she went to the Hungry Heifer Steakhouse for lunch. What more proof do you need?" This argument is _____.
    A. deductive, valid
    B. inductive, strong
    C. inductive, weak
    D. deductive, invalid

52. "If you love me, then you must be there during difficult times. You were always not there during difficult times. Therefore, you do not love me." This argument is _____.
    A. valid
    B. weak
    C. strong
    D. invalid

53. "If we are in Istanbul, then we are in Turkey. We are not in Istanbul. Therefore, we are not in Turkey." This argument is _____.
    A. valid
    B. strong
    C. sound
    D. invalid

Continued...

54. "If John passed critical thinking, then he would be able to proceed to the degree level. John did not proceed to the degree level. Hence, he must have failed critical thinking." This argument is _____.
    A. valid
    B. weak
    C. strong
    D. invalid

55. If Delta is an alpha, then Delta is a beta. If Delta is a theta, then Delta is a beta. Either Delta is an alpha or Delta is a theta. Therefore, _____.
    A. Delta is a beta
    B. Delta is a theta
    C. Delta is a delta
    D. Delta is an alpha

56. "Some people like chocolate. Some people like strawberry. So some people who like chocolate also like strawberry." This argument is _____.
    A. valid; sound
    B. strong; cogent
    C. valid; unsound
    D. invalid; unsound

To answer question 57, read the following paragraph:

Premise 1: *"This world is temporary."*
Premise 2: *"People, money, and status are part of this world."*
Conclusion: *"Therefore, people, money, and status are temporary."*

57. Which of the statements below *most accurately* describes the argument above?
    A. The argument is sound as both premises are true and the conclusion is true.
    B. The argument is unsound as the conclusion will be false if premise 2 is false.
    C. The argument is unsound as the conclusion is not supported by the premises.
    D. The argument is sound as the conclusion is true if one of the premises is true.

Continued...

To answer question 58, 59, and 60, read the following paragraph:

5 passengers who were onboard of an airliner, all from the same family and all were seated in the first class cabin, became sick showing serious stomach ache during a long overseas flight. Based on the different possibilities in the following questions; your task is to investigate and find out why, was it due to the food they ate on the plane or was it due to the external factor that affected them before they got onboard of the plane?

58. What should be the case if the 5 passengers became sick because of the food they ate on the plane?
    A. All the 5 passengers must have eaten on the plane.
    B. All the other passengers who ate on the plane must become sick too.
    C. 1 of the 5 passengers had experienced the sickness before passengers were given food on the plane.
    D. All of the above.

59. What should be the case if the 5 passengers became sick because of the external factor that affected them before they got onboard of the plane?
    A. All the 5 passengers must have eaten on the plane.
    B. All the other passengers who ate on the plane must become sick too.
    C. 1 of the 5 passengers had shown symptoms of the sickness before passengers were given food on the plane.
    D. A & C.

60. Which of the following situation helps you to make a deductive conclusion?
    A. All the 5 passengers ate on the plane.
    B. Only 3 of the passengers ate on the plane.
    C. All the 5 passengers did not eat on the plane.
    D. all of the above

61. "If it rains, the picnic will be postponed. But it will not rain. Therefore, the picnic will definitely be held as scheduled." If all premises are true, this argument is _____.
    A. valid and sound
    B. valid but unsound
    C. invalid but sound
    D. invalid and unsound

62. "Five reliable eyewitnesses have testified that they saw Frank Lane stab Melissa Jenkins. So, Frank Lane did stab Melissa Jenkins." This argument is _____.
    A. valid
    B. weak
    C. strong
    D. invalid

Continued...

63. "City X is west of city Y. Hence, city Z is east of city Y because city Z is east of city X." This argument is _____.
   A. valid
   B. weak
   C. strong
   D. invalid

64. "Simba is a lion. Necessarily, therefore, Simba must have four legs." This is a/an _____.
   A. causal argument
   B. categorical syllogism
   C. hypothetical syllogism
   D. argument by definition

65. Some alphas are betas. All betas are thetas. Therefore, _____.
   A. some thetas are betas
   B. some betas are alphas
   C. some alphas are betas
   D. some alphas are thetas

66. Arguments that are strong and have all true premises are said to be _____.
   A. sound
   B. cogent
   C. reliable
   D. inductively successful

67. Which of the statements below is **TRUE**?
   A. There can be a sound argument with a false premise.
   B. There can be a valid argument with a false conclusion.
   C. There can be a sound argument with a false conclusion.
   D. There can be a valid argument with true premises and a false conclusion.

68. *Premise 1:* *"All cats are plants."*
   Premise 2: *"All plants can carry out photosynthesis."*
   Conclusion: *"Therefore, all cats can carry out photosynthesis."*

   Which of the statements below most accurately describes the argument above?
   A. The argument is invalid as the conclusion is false.
   B. The argument is valid as one of the premises is true.
   C. The argument is invalid as one of the two premises is false.
   D. The argument is valid as the conclusion is supported by the premises.

Continued...

69. Which of the following **BEST** describes the argument below?

Premise 1: *"All Malaysians can speak Arabic fluently."*
Premise 2: *"Ali is a Malaysian."*
Conclusion: *"Therefore, Ali can speak Arabic fluently."*

A. A valid and sound deductive argument
B. A valid but unsound deductive argument
C. An invalid but sound deductive argument
D. An invalid and unsound deductive argument

70. Which of the following **BEST** describes the argument below if *all the premises are true*?

Premise 1: *"Most Malaysians love to drink 'teh tarik'."*
Premise 2: *"Ah Beng is a Malaysian."*
Conclusion: *"Hence, Ah Beng probably loves to drink coffee."*

A. A weak but cogent inductive argument
B. A strong and cogent inductive argument
C. A weak and uncogent inductive argument
D. A strong but uncogent inductive argument

71. Which of the statements below is **FALSE**?

A. A good deductive argument is an argument which is structurally valid.
B. A bad argument may be either unsound deductively or uncogent inductively.
C. A cogent argument must have a probably true conclusion and all true premises.
D. A successful deductive argument establishes with certainty, the truth of the conclusion.

72. *"The price of houses will probably be higher in the next few years. This is because the government has reported that the cost of materials has increased. The higher cost of materials is always followed by increases in house prices."*

Which of the statements below is the *conclusion* of the passage above?

A. There is no conclusion; this passage is only an explanation.
B. The price of houses will probably be higher in the next few years.
C. The higher cost of materials is always followed by increases in house prices.
D. This is because the government has reported that the cost of materials has increased.

73. *"If a falling object does possess acceleration, then its velocity will increase as it falls.*
Now a satellite falling to Earth from some height does possess acceleration.
Hence, its velocity will increase as it falls." – a NASA scientist

The above argument is an example of _____.

A. denying the antecedent
B. affirming the consequent
C. denying the consequent (*modus tollens*)
D. affirming the antecedent (*modus ponens*)

Continued...

74. "The universe is a complex system like a watch. We wouldn't think that a watch can come about by accident. Something so complicated must have been created by someone. The universe is a lot more complicated, so it must have been created by a being who is a lot more intelligent." This is a/an _____.
    A. causal argument
    B. predictive argument
    C. argument by analogy
    D. inductive generalization

75. "In ten major cities, at randomly selected movie theaters that were showing 3-D movies, people are interviewed after viewings. Of the 1,253 people interviewed, 371 people, or about 30%, reported experiencing some discomfort, motion sickness, or headache during the movie. On those grounds, it is concluded that 30% of the people who see 3-D movies experience some physical discomfort from them." This is a/an _____.
    A. causal argument
    B. statistical argument
    C. argument by analogy
    D. inductive generalization

76. *Premise 1: Students who did well in critical thinking class A did well in law school.*
    Premise 2: Students who did well in critical thinking class B did well in law school.
    Premise 3: Students who did well in critical thinking class C did well in law school.
    Conclusion: Most students who do well in critical thinking class do well in law school.

    If all the premises above are true, then the argument above is _____.
    A. valid and sound
    B. sound and cogent
    C. strong and cogent
    D. weak and uncogent

77. "All of Robert's children have brown hair and green eyes. Abigail has brown hair and green eyes. Therefore, Abigail is Robert's child." If all the premises are true, this argument is _____.
    A. valid and sound
    B. strong and cogent
    C. valid but unsound
    D. weak and uncogent

Continued...

78. "Callie has taken the SAT three times. She got eight hours of sleep the night before the first time she took it and made a 1200. The next time, she got eight hours of sleep and made a 1275. The third time, however, she only got four hours of sleep and made a 1050. Therefore, insufficient sleep causes Callie's SAT scores to suffer." This is a/an _____.
    A. causal argument
    B. statistical argument
    C. argument by analogy
    D. inductive generalization

79. "Chong is good at Math. Mei Li is also good at Math. I think most Asian students are good at math." This argument is _____.
    A. valid and sound
    B. strong and cogent
    C. valid but unsound
    D. weak and uncogent

80. "John stayed at a hotel three times and each stay was a pleasurable one, hence, he will likely use that hotel in the future because he believes it will continue to be satisfactory." If all the premises are true, this argument is a _____.
    A. weak causal argument
    B. strong causal argument
    C. weak predictive argument
    D. strong predictive argument

Questions 81-100: Identify the fallacies committed in the arguments.

81. We should not blame the media for deteriorating moral standards. Newspapers and TV are like weather reporters who report the facts. We do not blame weather reports for telling us that the weather is bad.
    A. Straw man
    B. Weak analogy
    C. Attacking the motive
    D. No fallacy

82. Suzanne has taken the SAT twice. She got six hours of sleep the night before the first time she took it and made a 1000. The second time, she got seven hours of sleep and made a 1150. Therefore, the more sleep Suzanne gets before taking the SAT, the better she scores on it.
    A. Loaded question
    B. False alternatives
    C. Questionable cause
    D. No fallacy

Continued...

83. Bill claims that Jane would be a good president of the club. However, I find Bill's behavior offensive, so I'm not going to vote for Jane.
    A. Straw man
    B. Appeal to pity
    C. Personal attack
    D. No fallacy

84. As a university student, skipping class is an unethical act because it is morally wrong for a student to miss the knowledge given in the classroom.
    A. Straw man
    B. Red Herring
    C. Begging the question
    D. No fallacy

85. Since she did not help me last week, it is acceptable for me to not to help her now.
    A. Personal attack
    B. Attacking the motive
    C. Two wrongs make a right
    D. No fallacy

86. How can you tell me that I need to exercise in order to lose weight and maintain fitness? All you do is sit behind a desk all day. I've never seen you do a lick of exercise.
    A. Scare tactics
    B. Personal attack
    C. Look who's talking
    D. No fallacy

87. I was in Australia and had lost my way. A man helped me with the directions. Australians are gentlemen.
    A. Straw Man
    B. Red Herring
    C. Hasty generalization
    D. No fallacy

88. Melissa cannot be guilty for not turning up for the meeting. Many people are in favour of her.
    A. Red Herring
    B. Equivocation
    C. Appeal to Pity
    D. No fallacy

89. Where did you hide the money you stole?
    A. Equivocation
    B. Loaded question
    C. Begging the question
    D. No fallacy

Continued...

90. Everybody else seems to miss some classes. So I guess it is alright for students to miss classes.
    A. Straw man
    B. Red herring
    C. Bandwagon argument
    D. No fallacy

91. I overheard my friend Hal say that democracy is not always the best form of government. Funny, I never figured Hal for a communist.
    A. Straw man
    B. Red herring
    C. Begging the question
    D. No fallacy

92. I see nothing unethical in paying bribes in order to get the case. That is the way business is done here.
    A. Red herring
    B. Appeal to Ignorance
    C. Bandwagon argument
    D. No fallacy

93. Jerry (who was listening to heavy metal music on his ipod) claims he heard the victim whisper his name from more than a hundred feet away. So, I have to believe that Jerry really did hear the victim whisper his name.
    A. False alternative
    B. Appeal to ignorance
    C. Inappropriate appeal to authority
    D. No fallacy

94. No one has proved that she was the one who talked negatively about you. So definitely, she was not the one who talked negatively about you.
    A. False alternative
    B. Questionable cause
    C. Appeal to ignorance
    D. No fallacy

95. Did you vote for the liar or the idiot in the last presidential election?
    A. False alternative
    B. Questionable cause
    C. Appeal to ignorance
    D. Inappropriate appeal to authority

Continued...

96. That place is old news. Nobody goes there anymore. It is too crowded.
    A. Inconsistency
    B. Weak analogy
    C. Slippery slope
    D. No fallacy

97. The lecturer said that the students' presentation today is better than those presented yesterday. However, yesterday's presentation was not a bad one. The presenters yesterday were well prepared and answered the questions well.
    A. Straw man
    B. Weak analogy
    C. Attacking the motive
    D. Begging the question

98. I did not steal the money! Please don't find me guilty. I'm suffering enough through being an orphan.
    A. Straw man
    B. Appeal to pity
    C. Personal attack
    D. No fallacy

99. We should not support violence. So why do not we gather tonight for a demonstration?
    A. Equivocation
    B. Inconsistency
    C. Begging the question
    D. No fallacy

100. We have to stop the tuition increase! The next thing you know, they'll be charging RM40,000 a semester!
    A. Scare tactics
    B. Weak analogy
    C. Slippery slope
    D. Attacking the motive

End of Paper